WASHINGTON.

Departure of Mr. Blair on His Mission to Richmond.

Passage of the Loan Bill by the House.

The Post Office and Consular and Diplomatie Appropriation Bills Passed.

Rebel Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Proposed Increase of Our Squadrons

Abroad,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1865. DEPARTURE OF MR. BLAIR FOR BICHMOND. As announced in this morning's Herald, but denied by other papers not having means of obtaining correct in telligence, Mr. Biair left on the steamer Don for Rich-mond. Speculation is rife as to the purpose and authority with which he goes, but no doubt is expressed of its

importance, and favorable results are expected in official

The Star says :- Mr. Francis P. Blair left this city to day with the purpose, it is believed, of paying anothe risit to Richmond. He left on the United States steamer Don, on which vessel he made his last trip. The Don bad been lying at the Navy Yard wharf under special arrived at the yard in a carriage, and quietly went or and she left at a quarter past cloven o'clock. Mr. Blair was accompanied only by his servant, we believe.

Mosby's guerillas tore up the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad again night before last, near Duffield's station, and threw a freight train off. The engineer was broken into, when the rebeis, numbering from two to d, decamped, disappointed that it was not a passenger train with plunder more to their taste. The damagas were repaired in time for the passage of the

MOSBY'S GUERILLAS ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO

INCREASE OF OUR NAVAL SQUADRONS ABROAD. The Navy Department designs establishing an European equadron, under the command of Rear Admiral Goldsborough, and will largely increase the Brazil and East

THE DEBATE ON THE LOAN BILL IN THE HOUSE. The debate on the Loan bill in the House to-day was very interesting and important. The evident determina tion of a majority of the House that no further increase of currency, by issues of legal tender in any shape, should be permitted, has disposed finally of the expecta-tion—very generally entertained—that the currency would be still further inflated. It was with great diff culty that the House could be induced to leave it discretionary with the Secretary of the Treasury to issue even the balance of sixty or seven millions remaining unissued under previous acts. It was only on the emphatic declaration, by Mr. Stevens and others that the Secretary was himself unwilling to exercise this power, and would only do so in an emergency of the most vital necessity. It may, in view of the de nts of to-day, be confidently expected that fur ther inflation in the currency will only be made by the issue of national bank notes, and this not to the extent indicated by the amount issued to them, as there mu be deducted the circulation of the old State banks retired

NCREASE OF THE ARMY RATION COMMUTATION. Mr. Ganson was to-day authorized by the Military Committee of the House to report habil increasing the comthe war, and adding to each volunteer officer one extra ration for each year of service.

Considerable difficulty has arisen from the enlistment of voterans in New York, under the misapprehension that they were to receive from the city a bounty of one thousand dollars. All that can be done for th residents of New York who enlisted there under these other place where there may be a higher bounty given. ARRIVAL OF GENERAL DE TROBEIAND.

General De Trobriand, of the Army of the Potomac arrived in town to-day.

THE NEW YORK BANK OF COMMERCE. GENERAL THOMAS' COMMAND.

The Department of the Ohio has been added to the

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Washington, Jad. 20, 1865.

THANKS TO GENERAL TERRY AND CENERAL THOMAS AND THEIR BRAVE SOLDIERS.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Military Com-mittee, reported back the Senate joint resolution tender-ing the thanks of Congress to Brevet Major General Torry and the officers and mea under his command.

The resolution passed unanimously.

mittee, reported a joint resolution "that the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Major General Thomas and the officers and men under his command for the skill and dauntiess courage by which the robit army was signally defeated and driven from Tennesses."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

FURCHARS OF THE NEW YORK MERCHAND' EXCHANGE.

Mr. STAYERS, (rep.) of Fa., reported from the Committee of Ways and Mesan a joint resolution, which was passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to give notice to the owners of the Merchants' Exchange in New-York, how occupied as a Castom House, to purchase the same for one million dollars, according to the terms stipulated in the lease.

RABAGE OF THE CONSULAR AND DILIOMATIC APROPRIATION RELATION THE HOUSE CONTURY of in the Senate's amendments to the Consular and D phomatic Appropriation bill, including one for a minister jextraordinary to the republic of Mexico.

THE LAW OF LIEFL.

Mr. Whase, (rep.) of Iswa, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill providing that in all prosecutions or indictments for libel in the District of Columbia, the truth thereof may be given in evidence, under the general issue, as a justification of the libel; and if it appear that the matter is true, and published or written for justifiable ends, the court shall order the defendant so he acquired.

to be acquitted.

The bill was pasted,
TRANES TO ADMIRAL PORTER AND HIS GALLANT SAILORS Mr. Rics, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate joint resolution of hanks to Bear Admiral Porter, and the officers, scames and marines under his command, in the recent attack

and marines under his command, in the part Fisher.
The resolution was unanimously passed.
The resolution was unanimously passed.
The House passed the bill, as amended by the Senate, authorizing the advance of officers of the navy and marine corps, for distinguished services, not exceeding thirty numbers in rank.

CULKTE IN MISSOUR.

The House also passed a bill prescribing the terms for olding the United States courts for the Western district Missouri.

Mr. Dridg, (rep.) of Mich., offered a preamble, setting forth that,
Whereas, it is reported that G. M. Lane, of Baltimore, reserved from H. A. Isialey a parmit to proceed to North Carolina and exchange provisions with the rebels for cotton;
therefore, be it.
Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the War
inquire into the faces, and report to the House whether there
is authority to give the discussion of the House whether there
is authority to give the discussion of the House whether there
is authority to give the discussion of the Popular
is supplies to its interestry to bring, to report such ability
resolution as its interestry to bring, to report such ability
resolution as may secure the object in view.

Mr. Strevss suggested an amendement that the inquiry
be made as to whether the allegation is true, which Mr.
Driggs accepted, and the resolution was further amended
no as to refer it to the committee on Commerce, and in
this form it was adopt d.

CURRY IN VIRGINIA.

Mr. BOUTWELL, (rep.) of Mass., from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the senate bill, which was pass d,
changing the pince for holding the Circuit and Datrict
Court of the United States for the Eastern district of Virmia from Richmond to Norfolk.

The OXIM FOR LAWYERS.

He also reported the Senate bill, which was passed,
providing that no person after the date of this act, shall
by admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the
Valley States, nor effer the 4th of March in any Circuit

or District Court and the Court of Claims, or shall be allowed to appear by virtue of any previous admission unless by taking the eath of office as provided for in the act of July, 1862, and according to its terms and meaning; and any provided the court of the cour

ing; and any properties the said shell be deem guilty of party, and subject to all the pains and ponalities of perjury in addition to the pains and ponalities of the act of July, 1862.

THE BUNDRED DAYS KEN.

Mr. Sch. "SE offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of War to state what terms and with what understanding men were accepted from ohio and other fitates in 1864, and received into the army for one hundred days, and whether there exists any reason why credits should not be given to States and districts in proportion to the time of service.

REVINDENG COMMUTATION TO MEN ILLEGALLY DRAFTED.
On motion of Mr. NORE, (opp.) of Ohio, a resolution was passed calling upon the Secretary of War to state why commutation has not been refunded to men who were illegally drafted, and requesting the Secretary to refund the same.

were illegally drafted, and requesting the Secretary to refund the same.

THE LOAN BILL.

On motion of Mr. STREEN, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the amendatory Loan bill.

Mr. BROOKS, (opp.) of N. Y., remarked that the bill to him was somewhat blind, and he, with fothers, had studied to understand it. He should therefore like to have an explanation.

Mr. Sixvisis replied that by the act of June last Congress authorized a lean of four hundred million dollars, which the Secretary of the Treasury had the right to issue in seven thirties, and he had issued all excepting sixty or seventy millions of that amount. They were going very fast, and it seemed to be a favorable loan. The Secretary of the Treasury was of the opinion that the conversion of the entire amount would be more acceptable as a loan than the present form of bonds; and he had accordingly made that request, desiring to dispose of the loan on the same principle as the seven-thirties were issued. He gave notice of an amendment that this act shall not be construed to issue legal tender notes in any form beyond what is now authorized by law.

Mr. Alley, (r.p.) of Mass., understood that this bill provided for no additional loan, but merely changed the form of the one already authorized from five-twenties to seven-thirties.

Mr. Strayses replied that that was exactly what was in-

Mr. STEVENS replied they might be like promissory

Mr. Schorzen, (rep.) of Pa., inquired whether, under this bill, it was proposed that the Secretary of the Trea-sory shall issue seventy millions more of legal tender

motes?

Mr. Strucks replied that the bill did not interfere with the first two hundred millions, as he had already expiained.

Mr. Moreni, (rep.) of Vt., said the Committee of Ways and Means did not propose to repeal any authority which the Secretary of the Treasury now had. They did not propose to interfere with the law on the statute book, excepting to authorize the issue of seven-thirties. There had been no legal tender notes issued under the act, and now they simply proposed to give him authority to issue seven-thirties to the extent of two hundred millions. That was all.

Mr. Pricks, (rep.) of Iowa, asked the gentleman from

Mr. PRICE, (rep.) of Iowa, asked the gentleman from Mr. Price, (rep.) of Iowa, asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania to accept of an amendment providing for the issue of three year notes, with coupons, which may be convertible into the bonds of the United States.

Mr. Straws said he could not accept it. But we take away the power to make them legal tender, and that is enough. The Secretary of the Treasury thought he oright to be left to the same discretion exercised by his predecessor.

Mr. HOIMAN, (opp.) of Ind., moved to strike out the clause exempting the notes from taxation by State or municipal authority, and argued that while the exemption was for the benefit of capital, the labor of the country had to bear the increased burden. Nothing could be so unwise.

by had to bear the increased burden. Nothing could be so unwise.

Mr. Broomatt exhibited a note issued under the act which they now proposed to amend, and which was made on its face a legal tender. It was in the form of currency without coupons. If the currency was further to be increased, he proposed that it be uniform. His objection was to the form of the note. If the House would put the paper in some form so that it could not inflate the currency, he would vote for the bill. The mistake heretofore had been that the currency was inflated too much. We ought to borrow money at double the present rate of interest rather than add to the volume of circulation.

Ized one description of notes to be substituted for another. The notes issued under the law had been exchanged for logal tenders.

Mr. Holman said he would not discuss the question of power; but his objection was that the paper to be issued was to be exempted from taxation. It should be subjected to taxation the same as other property.

Mr. Grinnel, (rep.) of Iowa, expressed his views in favor of equal taxation, and the right as well as the duty of Congress to provide for the present and future necessities of the government.

Mr. Sourell offered an amendment that no legal sender notes shall be issued under the authority of this act, or under the act to which that is a supplement.

This amendment and that of Mr. Holman were severally disagreed to.

Mr. Frank, (rep.) of N. Y., offered one, which was rejected, that the Treasury notes horeby authorized may be used as the basis of circulating notes in the same manner as other United States securities.

Mr. Brown, (opp.) of Wis, offered a proviso, that such Treasury notes shall not bear interest. The great blunder, he said, was in issuing two classes of notes—one legal tendor, the other bearing interest; which latter were locked up in the vaults of banks, while the former were in the hands of the people. Hence a further deprociation in the currency.

Mr. Sraykes presumed the gentleman desired to make

re in the hands of the people. Active the state of the st

out interest.

Mr. Brown's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Pricz offered an amendment providing that the
mr. Pricz offered an amendment providing that the
cupons, and convertible into bonds of the United States.

He did not want these notes to enter into the volume of
the currency, thereby increasing the relative value of

coupons, and convertible into bonds of the United States. He did not want these notes to enter into the volume of the currency, thereby increasing the relative value of gold.

Mr. Kassow, (rep.) of Iowa, said the power conferred by Congress under the act, to which the pending bill was a supplement, had been in force for six months, and by it the power over the inflation of the currency had been reduced more than fifty percent. They had been told by the Seretary of the Treasury that he wanted the same power which was necessary for the administration of the Departm nt. The Secretary was opposed to a further inflation of the currency, unless in an emergency not now foreseen, and for the benefit of the Secretary he (Mr. Kasson) did not feel disposed to tamper with the Treasury Department and the general finances by withholding from the Secretary the power exercised by his predecessor. Any restriction on the policy which made the loan successful endangered the success of the remainder of the loan.

Mr. Pincs said that the national banks were increasing the volume of the currency.

Mr. Kasson replied that those banks had at first increased the currency but now a larger portion of the State issues were merely being converted into government notes.

Mr. Pirce's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Alias ad the cause of the civil war is the increase in the volume of currency, and next in the want of confidence in the government. If all capitalists believed beyond a doubt that the rebellion would be suppressed and the government re-established in all its parts, they would not find legal tender notes more than twenty per cent discount. He hoped Congress would tax the State banks out of oxistence. He believed that the Secretary of the Treasury would never further inflate the currency, excepting from the most urgent necessity.

Mr. Davis, rep.) of Md., endeavored to obtain intelligence concerning the effect of this bill, being absolutely at sea.

Mr. Kenvax, (rep.) of N. Y., said the effect of passing this bill would be to authoriz

agreed to by a voto of 59 yeas against 63 nays, as follows:—

Fras-Mesura, Allison Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Blaine, Brooks, Brownall, Brown of Wisconsin, Charler, Clay Gole, Cox, Creswell, Berwin of Wisconsin, Charler, Clay Gole, Cox, Creswell, Berwin of Wisconsin, Charler, Clay Gole, Cox, Creswell, Berwin of Michigan, Finck, Gianton, Biarris of Horotz, Johnson of Olio, Kalbietsch, Kelleng of New York, Acrona, Lazewy, Long, Maltory McDowall, Middletter, Wilson, Company, Andrew, McDowall, Middletter, Wilson, Lazewy, Long, Maltory, McDowall, Middletter, Porty, Price, Randell of Pennsylvania, Rogecs, Rellins of New York, Nobic, Odell, O'Noll of Olio, Pendiston, Purry, Price, Randell of Pennsylvania, Rogecs, Rellins of New Jerse, Strome, Twensend, Tracy, Wadaworth, Washburne of Massachusetts, Wheeler, C. A. White, J. W. White, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Naya-Mesura, Amea, Araold, Ashley, Balley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxtor, Beaman, How, Boutwell, Boyd, A. W. Clark, Cobo, Denning, Dixon, Donnelly Eckley, Elios, English, Frank, Garneld, Gooch, Grinnell, Holl, Iloman, Hoopper, Hotokikas, Hubbert of Gwa, Hubbad of Connecticut, Ingarsoll, Jenckes, Johnson of Fonnyivania, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kuoz, Littlejohn, Loan, Longar, Marvin, Roallister, Rolleide McClurg, McIndoe, Roorahead, Morrill Merris of New York, A. Myors, Notlea, Otth, Federal

Mr. Juriou, (opp.) of Pa to reconsider the

The motion was agreed to—no young the motion of Mr. Stravess the House struck on following from the bill, wiz:—
And the Secretary of the Treasury is further auth witzed to issue bonds of the description issued under the auth wity of the act of June 22, 1863, in pursuance of the notice for proposal for a loss dated September 8, 1860, to subscribe the that loan for the one per centum deposited under said no was and not repeal; provided that the bonds so issued shall be a more than five per centum interest, and provided as more than five per centum interest, and provided as more than five per centum interest, and provided as more than five per centum interest, and provided as

urned till Monday.

THE SPECIAL WAR TAX.

Additional List of Twenty Thousand

Dollars Taxpayers and Upwards. Subjoined we give the returns from a few more of the Congressional districts of the city of the tax paid by the citizens enjoying the privilege of contributing thereto from the possession of incomes from twenty thousand dollars and upwards. These returns are not near so complete as they might be, because of the ignorance of some of the assessors and their assistants, who ought to know that Commissioner Lewis, in accordance only with the strict letter of the law, has decided that these lists are not only open to individual inspection but to publication, but as yet are ignorant of the fact. If these gentlemen in office will not learn their duties from the press those in authority over them ought to stir up their com prehension by an encyclical letter on the whole subject of their duties, of which they exhibit a most incoropre

The following are the names, residences, incomincome tax paid by residents of the Fifth district who have over twenty thousand dollars per annum:--

Names. Income.
John H Contal, 69 Prince street ... \$40,067
Corn-lius E. Poillon, 106 Madison st. 60,575
Jas. House, No. 9 Chrystie street. ... 21,500
William B. Crosby, 12 Rutgers place. ... 21,802
John Hecker, 25 Rutgers place. ... 67,657
J. H. Ockershausen, 148 Henry street. 50,371 SEVENTH DISTRICT.

reporter would not be allowed to copy the names of the taxpayers from the returns of the office, either through the stupidity or ignorance of the official there. If from either cause he must be a most unfit representative of are not the times to have offices filled by individuals blessed with these attributes; Ignorance in this case is

28,021 22,500 35,476 30,080 35,275 33,142 157,038 49,170 53,185 68,561 80,000 30,000 37,059 23,404 Hund, Seth B.
Hadden, W. A.
Ives, Geo. D.
Johnson, Geo.
Kimbell, Warren
Knower, John
Knower, John
Kennedy, John S.
King, Edward
Kissel, Gustav H.
Low, James Smith, Samuel S.
Sage, R.
Skidmere, Joseph R.
Skidmere, Joseph R.
Skidmere, Joseph R.
Skidmere, Joseph R.
Track, R.

Williams, H. L. 33,758 1,653
Wade, Elias. 44,591 2,229
Weaton, Edward. 50,627 1,531
Wheelwright, B. T. 22,679 1,433
Wadeworth, John 22,442 1,127
Whitewright, Wm. W. 23,104 1,155
Wheeler, Exrs. 90,774 4,538
White, Exrs. 90,774 4,538
From the enumerated sub-division to No. 16 sub-division inclusive these are none of the residents paying the tax on incomes of \$20,000.

withhold from any one destring it the privilege of copywithind from any one certain it is privilege of copy-ing the lists, refused to permit our reporter to make the usual copy of the names of the taxpayers, and therefore we give but figures to demonstrate the number in the sacregate who pay our incomes over \$20,000 :— Twenty nine have incomes of over \$20,000 and under \$50,000, twenty-five over \$50,000 and under \$70,000, three over \$70,000 and under \$80,000, and but one over \$160,000—namely, \$133,230.

RICHMOND.

Mr. William J. Sparke' Despatch Hanquartens, Smoone Cours, Barons Persissues, Jan. 18, 1865.

The One Hundred and Twentieth New York regiment, Licutenant Colonel A. L. Lockwood commanding, was sent out beyond the pickets of the Third division this late, and of ascertaining if any force of the enemy was in the vicinity. A skirmish line was formed and seni through the field, meeting with no opposition. The man immediately set to work gathering the corn, which was soon effectually accomplished, and the regiment returned

to camp. No refeels were seen.

The personal property of Col. Wyatt, who was recontly sent beyond the lines, was taken possession of by an agent of the government and sent to City Point to day. It included two pianos and other furniture of considerable

A body of rebel cavalry, numbering about thirty-five men, appeared in front of the Second division pie his afternoon. The officer in charge of the line was led to believe from their movements that they were deserters, and moved out to meet them. When about midway between them and our pi-kets he was ordered to half, which convinced him of his mistake, and he cautiously fell back. He was not fired upon, and the party soon effect disampaged.

> Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch. Crry Point, Jan. 19, 1865

Aside from the usual periodical rumor and report the evacuation of Petersburg, there is little to report in the way of news. Weather pleasant and roads becoming

THE DRAFT.

The question of State bounties exclusively to soldiers raised for the armies of the Union has been much discussed, and opinions in reference to its propriety and policy are as various and inharmonious as the contes going on between the members of the Legislature and the leaders of the lobby. Some of its advocates are doubtless actuated by good motives; while others, we fear, look upon it merely as a huge moneyed proposition of the State, in which pie they or their friends hope to-have a very long finger so soon as the vast machinery is set in

ble for its quota, and uses such powers or expends such moneys in producing the necessary number of men as it

moneys in procuring the necessary number of men as it may deem proper or advisable, or submit to a draft if a draft is thought to be more economical and wise.

This plan so far has worked remarkably well. Nearly every district has raised its quota of volunteers by the payment of bounties, while the rates have been as various almost as the districts themselves—each being the best fudge of its own ability to pay. But the plan now before the Legislature places us all on the same dead level of \$500, \$400 and \$200, for a three, two and one year plan.

before the Legislature places us all on the same dead level of \$200, \$400 and \$200, for a three, two and one year num.

New York city has filled all her quotas heretofore on the payment of \$300, \$200 and \$100 bounty; but because some men in republican districts, from dilatoriness or want of liberality, or for the want of a proper infusion of patriotism, have not filled their respective quoins, it is now proposed to make the whole matter a State affar, raise the maximum bounty to \$600, thus competting New York and some other counties to pay double the amount they have been heretofore paying.

We will not deny that it may be necessary in future to raise the bounties, but we limits that the whole subject should be left, as heretofore, to the authorities of the various districts. They are the best judges, and best know what can or should be done. But the object desired by this State law will not be secured. The men will not be obtained under it, for it will be used to endoe every able bodied man from this to other States.

The moment this plan becomes a law, and the price for volunteers is fixed beyond the possibility to charge it for a year at least, all surrounding States or districts will offer a price larger—say one hundred dollars, or even two hundred dollars—than that fixed by this State, and thus entice away every man from one end of the State to the other. We shall be left with our quotase unfilled while our thousends of lighting men are drawn into other States, loaving us nothing to de but to submit to a conscription. That this will be the affect there can be no reasonable doubt. Common sense so teaches us. The experience of our Supervisors, committee—and there is no body of men that have done so much towards filling the ranks of our supervisors, committee—and there is no body of men that have done so much towards filling the ranks of our supervisors, committee—and there is no body of men that have done so much towards filling the ranks of our supervisors.

our Supervisors committee—and there is no body of meaths have done so much towards filling the ranks of our army—proves it.

If it is determined upon that this law shall be adopted, there is only one way that we can see to prevent the exodus from the State which will be certain to take place, and that is, to so amond it as to leave it spitions! with any county or district to give an advanced bounty, as neighboring States or districts raise theirs; this to be limited, however, so as not to exceed a certain fixed sum. In this way we might save our own men and be enabled to fill our respective quotas without being forced to the last resort of an unpalatable conscription.

It will have been noticed, in our issue of yesterday, that the Attorney General of the State has expressed an optulon unfavorable to the constitutionality of the issue of State bonds for the payment of bounties, which may possibly put a stop entirely to this project; but, should the plan of a direct tax be recorded to, to make the necessary State fund, and the bill still forced to adoption, we hope that the suggestion we have flung out will be carefully considered by the Legislature before the bill shall become a law. The subject is an important one for all.

The Abduction of a Boy from His Fa-

ther-A Sad Case. Blunt yesterday to see what could be done to recover his con from the army. This was a lad scarcely seventeen years of age, who had fallen into the hands of certain bounty brokers, been taken out sleigh riding, plied with bounty brokers, been taken out sleigh riding, plied with fiquor, and, when in a proper state for their outrageous work, induced to join the army, and for this purpose took him to Connecticut. He was there regularly enlisted, notwithstanding his age, and is now at the front, the rascab having made by the operation from four to five hundred dollars. Of course these fellows are liable to fine and imprisonment for this set; but for a parent's services what poer consolution would this be. Mr. Blant could only point out the law in such cases and refer the party to General Dix.

Anrothing nearth, and wanted a certain position, and none other. "What position do you desire?" says Mr. Blunt. "As witness to affidavits!" promptly responds the ambitious young man. He was informed that those particular places had all been filled long since; but if he could devote an hour or so a day to pitching coppure near the stove, it was thought a place might be furnished him. He wanted time to consider, and left.

The Skating Carnival.

Yesterday was another glorious day for the skaters, and thousands enjoyed it to the top of their bent. On the Park pends, in addition to the regular skating, there was a continuation of an interesting game of "curling," by the lads of benny Scotland, among whom noise, mirth and the characteristic sonorousness withal of the national character were at their height. Great numbers of the lasses were also there, taking notes for future reference. Sawney had, therefore, to look out and exert himself to the utmost.

The proprietor of the Fifth avenue pond was visited by whole troops of patrons who have, this joily season, made this point their grand resort. Throughout the whole of the day the cars from every point of departure down town were relieving themselves of human freight, all acce for a rush into the intricaries which apparently everywhere appeared among the evolution ists on the ice. Fresh sarrivals created a fresh rest, and among all there was but one loyal feeling, which thousands gave utteraces to as they homeward would their way and looked up to the bright stars, which promised another glorious morrow. Long reign Jack Frest! So mode it be, if we can only get a few hours to enjoy the planeare be imparts to others.

Arrivals and Departures.

Liverroot.—City of Belimore.—Meura G W Beach, W Dinmore, G Goiden, T Arnold, S Thomas, J Freckon J Cook, J Shields, S Arnor, F Doberty, J S Willis, C Dinmore, J Fyne, H Covie, J Gale, G Balfod, U A Smith, J S Hori, J Morris, J Heriley, B D Wadsworth, Jac Brady, H H Freeman, R Devlin, J Campbell, G Kamook, J Lough, J Harris, J Wilson.

Morris, J. Herriey, E. D. Wadsworth, Jac. Brady, H. H. Freeman, R. Devila, J. Campbell, G. Kamock, J. Lough, J. Harris, J. Wilson.

Foar Royal—Steamship Fulton—Brigadier General J. H. Kebahan, Colonella D. Canhuddon, E. A. Carman, Sam Ross, E. J. Wood, L. Lowell, and Colonella C. C. Crisson, G. H. Jyman, R. Jone, S. L. Carman, Sam Ross, E. J. Wood, Laboute, and Colonella C. C. Crisson, G. H. Jyman, R. Jone, S. L. Shelton, Cheplaina and V. Monree, E. Alabant, Surgeon S. H. Shelton, Cheplaina and V. Monree, E. Malanta, S. Lagon, S. H. Shelton, Cheplaina G. H. Young, W. H. The Chaptain and C. H. Shelton, C. Shelton, C. H. Shelton, C. W. Bollon, R. G. Bartiett, P. Rye, Chaptain A. Woodworth, Captain F. Winchester, D. W. White, W. S. Taff, E. M. Nocont, Liontenants J. E. Mix, J. W. Brown, A. S. Filche, K. W. Kichardson, M. Walsey, N. Lewis, E. Root, E. McConnell, W. Vandern, F. K. Sherwood, W. R. Ellis, G. B. Darling, C. W. McDonald, C. McKluzey, A. D. Jarquatt, O. S. Thoy, K. Gregg, N. Tiayre, W. S. Mapham, G. B. Fry, O. L. Jones, M. Mctiregor, P. F. Hodger, Mrs. E. H. Myers, W. Koch, Lady and daughter, Mrs. H. Lounda, Dr. J. Gachraie, Dr. D. M. Bargons, Master J. Scott, Stanley Fox, artisti, J. Ray, Mrs. H. Blund, H. Camp, J. Stebon, H. Wicks, N. Senis, J. H. Newhalt, J. E. Woolsey, G. Tabor, R. S. Pierce, S. Clark, W. H. Burt, Capt. Beanett, and Indy, Mrs. Foot and two children, Mrs. Goldren, J. B. Woolsey, G. Tabor, R. S. Pierce, S. Clark, W. H. Burt, Capt. Beanett, and Indy, Mrs. Foot and two children, Mrs. Goldren, J. L. Lounda, Mrs. Belliaws, and child, Mrs. Gro. W. Johnson and 2 children, Mrs. Belliaws, and child, Mrs. Gro. W. Johnson and 2 children, Mrs. Belliaws, A. Denka, J. H. Norvell, W. A. Larence, L. Rosen-Hall, F. J. Avery, B. H. Frosher, D. W. Ballanard, Child, R. Steers, D. W. H. Ballanard, Cabin, Risterage, Charles Fusher, J. Durler, Jr., E. J. Dunning, M. Finn, Mrs. Forest, John Sacha, L. Persen and Weig, Bennara Mrs. & Hull, Mrs. and Wick, Themas, Kiel, J. Chulcher, D. W. Schull, J. R. Hallanan,

THE MISSISSIPPI.

Collision Between Two River Transports in Daylight.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first New York Volunteers on Board the Dickey.

Twenty-one Wounded and Three Drowned.

GROSS NECLECT OF DUTY SOMEWHERE.

FULL LIST OF CASUALTIES. &c., &c.,

Mr. George William Brown's Despatch V:cxscomo, Miss., Jan. 10, 1865. BAINK.

happened yesterday afternoon twenty five miles below here. The transport John H. Dickey, from the mouth of stores of various kinds, was proceeding on her way to New Orleans, when she met the steamer John Raine, und up to this port. The steamers were both in great bend of the river at the time of meeting, and could besides, it was before six o'clock P. M. and daylight-s pilots of the beats, who allowed them to collide with each other, where the slightest attention to their duty would have made such a conjunction impossible.

It is not known yet who the grifty parties are in causing this accident, but an investigaton will soon be had which will probably elicit that information. At present the pilots of both boats accuse each other of the gross negligence which resulted in the accident.

Theorem resulted in the accident.

Theorem Fundred and Sixty-first New York veteran volunteers, Leutemant Colonel Kinsey commanding, and a portion of the Twentieth Iowa volunteer infantry, were on board the John H. Dickey when the collision occurred.

on board the John H. Dickey when the collision occurred. THE EXTEST OF THE CATSHOPPER.

The John Raine had no cargo of any kind, but she being a much newer and stronger boat than the Dickey, the latter stemmer, although heavily freighted and bound down stream, suffered the more destructive shock. The Dickey was struck on the Isrboard grard, near the wheel house, and everything was cut away on that side to the bare buil. The chimneys were thrown overboard by the jar, and it was at once necessary to put out the fired in the furnaces to save the wreck from burning by the flying sparks. The engineer of the Dickey did almost heroic service in their successful but dangerous efforts to suppress these fires, which threatened serious consequences if not instantly put out. The effects of the collision were scarcely visible on the guards and upper works of the John Raine.

the John Raine.

The Castlatius in the one sunofice and byte works in the John Raine.

Surgeon Win. Dr. Murray, One Hundred and Sixty-first New York Volunteers, has kindly furnished me with a complete list of castalties, resulting from the cellision:

Workner—Sergeant George B. Prentice, A, three singers of left hand; Charles Williams, B, compound fracture of left hand; Charles Williams, B, compound fracture of eranium, mortally Lucius D. Caldwell, E, simple fracture of eranium, mortally Lucius D. Caldwell, E, simple fracture of left leg; Erastus Sheldon, E, sprained right ankle; Jaz. Kennedy, G, bruised head and back; Jacob McGuire, G, bruised, slightly; Terrence Callahan, G, bruised left knee; Valorus D. Siarr, G, sprained left knee; Geo. Cable, G, bruised knee and back, slightly; Corporal Hugh Oliveli, G, lacerated wound over left eye; Stophen P. Marsh, G, sprained right leg; Corporal Warren S. Knight, G, incised wound in the right hand; Miles Gatch, G, compound fractore of cranium, left side, severely; Sergeant Theron B. Moore, E, sprained left ancle; Nelson Barnes, E, incised wound right hand; L. C. King, E, bruise slight; Samuel Nostrand, I, bruised right side; Charlos E. Reyer, I, bruised right leg; slight; James E. Totton, I, bruised right, Corporal Effects are fined the leg, slight; James E. Totton, I, bruised right side; Charlos E. Reyer, I, bruised right leg, slight; James E. Totton, I, bruised right side; Charlos E. Reyer, I, bruised right leg, slight; James E. Totton, I, bruised right side; Charlos E. Reyer, I, bruised right side; Charlos E. Reyer, I, bruised right leg, slight; James E. Totton, I, bruised right and Sixty draft regiment, I learn, was raised in Stauben county, and probably most of the sufferers are from that part of Now York State.

The One Hundred and Sixty draft regiment, I learn, was raised in Stauben county, and probably most of the sufferers are from that part of Now York State.

The The Cone Hundred and Sixty draft regiment, I learn, was raised in Stauben county, and probably w

where the contision took place, and she proceeded mack with them to Now Orleans.

THE INDIANOLA.

THE INDIANOLA.

THE INDIANOLA.

The Indianola has been successfully raised from her long resting place of about two years, at Davis' Bend. Her iron-cased bull arrived here to day under two of two steamers. What remained of the ill-fatedenicianola, our first heavy fron-clad on the Mississippi, appeared to be in a perfectly sound conditions. She will probably be sent at once to some navy yard to be rebuilt.

BENDERAL DAVIDSON ASSUMES COMMAND AT MATCHER, MISS.

BEIGNIES GENERAL DAVIDSON ASSUMES COMMAND AT MATCHER, MISS.

BEIGNIES OF THE SENTING FROM GRAND GRA

The lower Mississippi is now at a flood stage, being bank full. Crevasses may be expected, as the levous are gone in many places.

The rebel General Hodge, who commands the District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, has established his headquarters at Woodville, and begun a most vigorous

been revoked, and instead Hodgo levies a tax of ten dollars per bale on all cotton taken to the bank of the Miss's-The expedition under Colonel Brayman, which left Vidalia on the 11th for a raid through Concordia parish, has returned, with several prisoners and one hundred

and seventy head of cattle. They also broke up several The gunboat Little Rebel recently made a reconnois-sance up the Red river as far as the mouth of the Black river, and broke up a picket station near that point. The Red river was "out of its banks" and still rising.

The Natches Courier of the 15th mentions the arrive

of eight or ten deserters from Alexandria, La., who re-port a small robol force at that place fortifying, in expec-tation of another Union expedition.

Shreveport has been made very strong. It has a gar-rison of four hundred or five hundred men.

Descriters were of opinion that Northern Louisians could be easily brought under Union rule. There was no change in the New Orleans market. The steamer Glendale has arrived from Memphis for a cond of cotton.

Receipts of cotton yesterday from Momphis, at Cairo, eighty-eight bales.

Brigadier General B. F. Winchester, United States Vol-unteers; Colonel W. Campbell, Chicago; Colonel S. N. Smith, Bridgeport; Hon. Mr. Bradyre, Connecticat, and Hon. Mr. Sperry, Connecticut, are at the Astor House. Colonol Ross, of General Sherman's army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel Ross, of General Shorman's army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Masonic Mission.

FO THE EDITOR OF THE REFALD.

New York, Jan. 20, 1865.

In your issue of the 16th is a letter from Walter R. Shupe, 25 Chambers street, is answer to one of mine of the 4th.

Mr. Shupe says, "this woman is not chief nor commander of sty grade in the Masonic Mission," I would say, in reply, that I hold a commission in Mr. Shupe's handwriting, signed by the trustees, appointing me to an office in the Masonic Mission, by that title, and they inform me that they have never smalled it.

Mr. Shupe farther says:—"She was for a short time connected with the Masonic Mission and sent to the field. This connection was ended because General Grant, for reasons not necessary to give here, revoked her permit to remain in the army, with notice that she would be arrested if found there without a pase."

This pass, Mr. Editor, was revoked, as multitudes of others have been, but for no cause our my part.

Revoking a "pass" has not, necessarily, any reference to character.

This man appointed himself (in the name of the trustees) and a gentleman in Washington to go to the field and investigation, had conversed with all ranks without the presence of Mrz. Edwar, and was unable to find anything d rettly or indirectly against her as a woman or as an officer of the Masonic Mission.

They then recommended that my services be retained in the Mission where energy, integrity, perseverance and good judgment are required, and this after knowing all that pertains to the "pass."

I do not mean to take up your space further, but will now say, that a said is pording to obtain pay for service rendered the Masonic Mission, and I am willing to leave my truth and integrity in the hands of a jory, from whom in due time it will reach the public.

General Gran nor any other officer over threatened or notted me that I would be arrested for any cause, and I challenge any one to bring a word or act to ray discredit.

Police Intelligence. Yesterday morning, about half past six o'clock, Cast Brus and Joseph Dombski, both living at 31 West Twelfth street, b'came involved in a quarrel, resulting from a predrew a pistol and fired three shots at him, only one of which took effect in his leg, below the knoe. The alares was given, when an officer of the Fifteenth precinct resints the slove and arrested bombek, who was locked us to await an examination. The prisoner is a native of Poland and Bres was born in Germany. The wound of Bres is not considered to be of a dang rous character.

MINTAKH IN THE STARS. Mrs. Yeager writes a note to us stating that the affair is which Wm. H. Johnson received a beating from an en policement did not happen in the Evening Star kept by her, but in the Morning Star.

Tan Tours Cast Poscus.-The new three cost frac tional currency is now being delivered for circulation, They are very finely engraved, having on the face in the centre a likeness of General Washington under the words "three cents." In the upper corner is the figure '29" under "E Furthus Unum." In the lower corner, back of flowers, they bear the words on the face:—

Receivable for all U. S. Stamps.

Receivable for all U. S. Stamps.

TREEE CENTS.

Furnished only by the Arsistant Treasurers and
Designated Depositaries of the United States.

Treasury Department.

On the opposite side, in a field of green, is the figure "3," under "III," in each corner. They are smaller than the five cent pieces and are printed on better paper.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest Newspaper and Best Family Literary Journal in the Country. The Werkly Herald will be on sale at pine o'clock this Saturday) morning, and will give:-

The official despatches relative to the capture of Fort Fisher, below Wilmington, N. C., by the Union Land and Naval Forces under General Terry and Admiral Porter, accompanied with vivid accounts, from our special War to its close, illustrated by a Map showing the Scene of Operations of the Land and Naval Forces; The latest in Georgia; The latest despatches from the Army under Lieutenant General Grant near Richmond, Va., and the Lieutenant General Grant near Richmond, va., latest accounts of the movements of the Union Forces in all parts of the country; Important intelligence from the Pahal States: The result of the Peace Mission the Rebel States; The result of the Peace Mission to Richmond, Va.; The Abolition of Slavery in Missouri and Tennessee; Account of the Death of the Hon Ed ward Everett, with an interesting sketch of his Life and Services; Summary of the proceedings of Congress; the latest News from Europe and other parts of the World, latest News from Europe and other parts of the World, and the latest News, foreign and domestic, received up to the time of publication; Poetry; The interesting story of "For Life or Death," a tale of Malaga; Interesting Literary, Artistic and Scientific rending, The Paris Fashions for January; Musical and Theatrical Review for the week; Interesting reading matter for Farmers and Agriculturists; Currant News of the day; Varieties; Paceties; Valuable reviews of the Money, Commercial, Dry Goods, Boot and Shee, Cattle, Horse and Family Markets, and acounts of all important events of the day.

Terms—Single subsciption, \$2; Two copies, \$5; Pive copies, \$8; Ten copies, \$15 Single copies Five centered. A limited number of advertisements inserted to the Weskily Herald.

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mutritious form in which Cod Liver Oil can be used, and will
more benefit secured to the patient by a single teaspoonful of
this jelly than by double the quantity of the clear or unjointed.

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Bestore your sight. Use J. Balil. & CO.'S Patent in proved Eye Cups. Impaired sight restored and preserved the latest period of life. Spectacles rendered uscless. 5.6 certificates are exhibited at our office. The most emine physicians—and oculists recommend the putent Eye Cup Any one can use them without the least fear of injury to Ueye. Price 36. Money can be sent by mail or express. Set for a circulair. Address J. Balil & Co., manufactory, No. Cedar street, N. Y.

A .- Hamett Prescott, in Writing About ne "Amber Gods," forgot to tell us that the amber Guid nown as PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS was

"An Ounce of Prevention is Worth & Pound of Cure."—This is a wise saying; and, at a time who contagious disorders are universally rie, it is worth remembering. Strengthen all the vital organs with that mighties yet mident of pure vegetable tonics. HONTETER'S STO-MACH BITTERS, and walk foarless in a positional production of the content of t

At Private Sale, Retait—All My Over-ais, Panta and Vests. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock this orning. CLARKE, 112 and 114 William street.

Brant's Pulmonnry Balsam Cures toughs, colds and consumption and all lung and threat diseases. For sale by all druggists.

Brant's Pulmonary Balsam is the Beat remedy known for diseases of the throat and lungs. For sale by all druggists. Brant's Purifying Extract is a Purely

Ratchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye. Factory 51 Barclay street. Colds and Coughs .- Sudden Changes of dimate are sources of pulmonary and bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speeding when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once or igritation of the throat be ever so, slight, as by this precau

tion a more serious attack may be effectually warded off. tainly be cured by one single external application without the buile, by Dr. J. G. WICKERSHAM, No. 15 Laigt street, N. Y.

Cherokee Medicines for the Unfortunate, 33 page pumphlet, with full particulars, free. Address Dr. W. R. Merwin & Co., 63 Liberty street, New York.

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Generals Grant and Sherman Patronise to Great Boot and Shoe Emportum of BROOKS, 575 Broadway, opposite Metrophitan Hotel. Revry style of lailes, gette, misses, boys and onliders is Boots, Stoom and Gallers. Boys and Toulor Waterproof Boots. Gentlemen's Scarf Pins-Two, Three, four, five, siz, eight, ten, fifteen, twenty-five to seventy-five dellars each. For sele by GEO. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Ganal estrect.

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A pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sunt by thail free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address.

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River Plate Wools at Auction.—Har-DETT, JONES & CO, will sell on Thursday, 5th inst., at the store of Murray & Davis Brothers, L50) below South American Wool, comprising Kersey, Blanket, Flannel and Fine Ciothing Wools.

and blood free from counists in keeping the bowsts

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